

Rioters Ambush 4 Cars from Park; Stone Police

HUGHES PLEA WINS CHEERS IN MILWAUKEE

"Hyphen" Centre Is Thrilled by Chal- lenge to World.

WARNS AGAINST WAR PROSPERITY

Tour Through Badger State Succession of Triumphs.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)
Milwaukee, Sept. 20.—Charles E. Hughes, pleading for Americanism, won Milwaukee to-night. His speech in the Milwaukee Auditorium stirred 12,000 hearers in this city, the reported home of the hyphen, to repeated cheers.

"I propose that we shall protect and enforce American rights on land and sea without fear and unflinchingly with respect to American lives, American property and American commerce," Mr. Hughes said. "We have no intrigues; we have no unstated purposes; we have no covert understandings or arrangements. We stand foursquare to the world, representing the United States and its interests, and its interests alone, first, last and all the time."

Milwaukee approved of that stand. It shouted approval with all its lung power. If it expected more, that expectation did not appear. The roar of satisfaction even exceeded the welcome cheer that greeted the introduction of Mr. Hughes by Governor E. L. Phillips. It capped the climax of a day of strenuous campaigning through Wisconsin.

The Milwaukee speech was a replica of the candidate's campaign keynote yesterday at Peoria, Ill., but its reception and Mr. Hughes's welcome to the city exceeded anything thus far in his stamping toward the White House. The Auditorium might have been cheering a Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Hughes rose to it with evident gratification. He gave these people to understand that the Democratic party had only a reverse gear, anyhow, and could not be backed up the hill of progress standing before this country.

Two Strong Points.

Throughout the day Mr. Hughes had emphasized two points—the tariff and Americanism. In the one, he took the third part of the Democratic slogan, "Peace, preparedness and prosperity," stripped it of all disguises, and called it property based on a war in Europe. In the other he drove home the idea that if he is elected to the Presidency there will be no wabbling, no vacillation, no pussy-footing or finching when American lives, property and commerce are jeopardized abroad.

"We can break up in discord and disaster in this country," he said, "or we can be united and go ahead. I say, let us open the door for honest enterprise. Let us go forward firm for our rights toward all the world, though asking nothing but peace and seeking in that way the best assurance of peace. Let us go forward efficient in the public business and careful in our duties as citizens, and let us have American first and American efficient."

The campaign is warming up. When he goes down into Indiana to-morrow, the high school of politics, some call it—there will go with plenty of punch and "zip" some persons did not think he possessed.

Democrats "Phrase-Makers."

"The extravagant and ill-founded claims," of the Democrats inspired Mr. Hughes to-night to say that they are the "most wonderful phrase-makers on record." And if it had not been for the war, he argued, there would not be much to talk about in this campaign because the people would be rising up and demanding to put into office an Administration that would run the country on a sound basis. The platforms of the Democrats he ridiculed as "memorials of departed Constitutional theories."

Some of the pungent things that Mr. Hughes said to-day were these:

"The first need of American workingmen is the success of American enterprise. Unless we have that we have nothing but disturbance and agitation. I desire to see prosperity in this country upon a sure basis. We cannot last if we have prosperity based on war orders. We must have something better than war prosperity in this country."

"I stand for the American wage scale."

"I am sure you already have it in mind that the time is coming when those who are now engaged in fighting will return to productive work. There will be efficient nations—strong, capable nations, with extraordinary talents, devoting their talents to production. We in this country must be alert and wise."

"I am for building up American enterprise. I won't stand for any abuses. I don't care what power it is, whether it is the power of labor or the power of capital. I am opposed to any abuse of American government to any demands of force. We are wise enough, strong enough, we have ability enough, to apply sound principles in the use of governmental powers so as to build up American enterprise without introducing abuses. If there is any

GUN FAMINE IN GERMANY NEAR, FALKENHAYN SAYS

London, Sept. 20.—The British official statement to-day says:

A captured document signed by General von Falkenhayn while Chief of the German General Staff, dated August 24, states:

"The wastage of guns in the last few months has been considerably in excess of production. The same is true of the ammunition in our reserves, of which there has been a serious diminution. It is the duty of all ranks—not only in the artillery—to endeavor to remedy this serious state of things."

"All ranks must make a most serious endeavor to assist in the preservation of material as indicated above, for otherwise making good the losses and placing new formations in the field will be rendered impossible."

QUARANTINE BAN DODGED BY 14TH

Guardsmen Return and Are Allowed to Go to Their Homes.

Rubbing arms still a little sore from vaccination against paratyphoid, but a happy and husky lot, the 14th Regiment, home from border duty, marched with band playing, into the army in Eighth Avenue, between 14th and 15th streets, Brooklyn, last night.

Regiment Is Quarantined.

The regiment has been placed under quarantine, which, according to Colonel John H. Foote, may last a week and may last as long as a month. It is a quarantine, however, that is not a quarantine, for the officers are inclined to look upon the fear of incipient typhoid as more or less of a joke.

The men were permitted to go to their homes last night, with instructions to keep away from the members of their families as much as possible and to report at the armory at 10 o'clock this morning.

According to the officers the guardsmen probably will be permitted to stay at home nights and spend their days at the armory until the ban is lifted by the army medical officers.

The regiment arrived from Camp Whitman, where they have been for the last ten days, at 1:30, and were met at Sixtieth Street and the North River by Major General Daniel Appleton, Major Charles Elliott Warren and Lieutenant Charles Lehmann. They marched to the subway and boarded trains for the Atlantic Avenue station in Brooklyn.

There they were met by the regiment band, which did not go to the border, and a large crowd of citizens, friends and relatives, and the reception committee, headed by Borough President Lewis H. Pounds and Major Cochrane, of the depot battalion.

Police Hold Back Relatives.

The Guardsmen marched the mile and a half to the armory, while throngs of wives, sweethearts, mothers and sisters, kept at a respectful distance by files of policemen, tramped the sidewalk at their sides. Not a kiss was bestowed upon feminine lips until after 1:30, when the orders of "Company dismissed!" were sung out by the captains.

Some of the men brought back horns, Mexican blood dogs, raccoons, toads and other odd mascots picked up on the border, and all were full of stories of escapes from tarantulas, the inhospitality of the South in charging fabulous prices for watermelons, the "bum grub" which they had fared upon, and the strenuous hikes they had been forced to take.

"As a whole, the regiment is in good physical condition," said Colonel Foote. "There are a few cases which look like pneumonia up at Camp Whitman, but that is all."

The whole regiment of twelve companies and a machine gun troop returned, with the exception of a few men ill on the border and in Camp Whitman. The supply company remained at Camp Whitman to look after the equipment left there.

\$50,000 ON HUGHES PLACED AT 2 TO 1

Wilson Betters Hold Off Follow- ing Primaries.

Odds on the election of Charles E. Hughes were quoted at 2 to 1 in Wall Street yesterday, following the primary. Edward McQuade, who handles most of the big commissions on the curb, estimated that more than \$50,000 was wagered.

Many large bets were made, among them one of \$5,000 to \$2,500. Wilson bettors were inclined to hold off for better odds.

GERMANS BEAT AT SOMME LINE ALL DAY IN VAIN

Suffer Severe Losses in Drive Against Bapaume Road.

FRENCH REPULSE MASSSED ATTACKS

Four Assaults Fail to Pierce Line Near Combles.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Sept. 20.—As if to disprove the statement that their counter assaults had lost their elan the Germans made a desperate effort to-day to regain their hold on the Peronne-Bapaume road. A series of terrific rushes were hurled against the French and the British lines, but they made no headway.

The blows began last night on both sides of the river, but they met with no success. On the French front the Germans penetrated some trenches, but Foch's troops drove them out in short order. This apparently was preliminary work—an attempt to feel out the strength of the new Allied positions.

With morning a greater effort was begun. This attack was confined to the French front, in the sector between Rancourt and Clerly. It aimed to regain possession of those parts of the Bapaume-Peronne road won by the French a week ago. Through this gap it is possible for the Allied troops to drive a wedge between the two towns.

Germans Attack in Masses.

From 9 o'clock in the morning until midnight the attack continued with fury along a three-mile front. Moving forward in dense masses—as the Russians assail the Teuton line in Galicia—the Kaiser's troops threw themselves repeatedly at Foch's positions.

Wave after wave broke under the intense fire of the French artillery. As each crest receded it left behind its wreckage of dead and wounded. The ground before the French trenches was covered with corpses. Reports from the front indicate that the determination of the Kaiser's troops seldom has been equalled.

Around Priez farm, where the French position presents an immediate menace to Combles, the battle reached special fury. Four separate assaults battered at the French line, but each time a curtain of fire was set up and through this the most desperate charges of the Germans could not crash.

Bayonets Repulse Germans.

Another fierce struggle centred about Bouchavesnes, on the national highway. Here the Germans succeeded in winning a foothold in the village. Foch's infantry, with bayonets fixed, then sprang to the attack and after a hand-to-hand combat drove the enemy out again.

Each charge was preceded by a heavy bombardment, to which the Allied guns responded effectively. The French machine guns and heavy artillery did the major work with their cross fire. Where they failed to stem the German attack the infantry succeeded. By nightfall the counter blow had been turned.

The German losses were undoubtedly heavy. The Overseas News Agency declared to-day that the British and French losses thus far in the Somme offensive totalled 500,000. A few more days of counter attacking such as to-day will bring the German total far higher than this.

Allies Defence Encouraging.

The ability of the Allies to hold their gains is extremely encouraging. It must be remembered that the positions won by the Allies have been almost completely destroyed by the gun fire. The Allied troops thus are confronted with the task of defending positions almost unprotected by trench lines. That task was accomplished to-day.

Sir Douglas Haig quoted a communication issued recently by Falkenhayn, admitting that the wastage in guns and shells is exceeding the German production. Although this value is not magnified, this statement has attracted much attention here.

Allowing for the shortage of manpower, it gives an additional reason for the practical abandonment of the Verdun operations and the reversal of the decision to attack the British in the north and to launch heavier blows on the east. It emphasizes the fact that the Germans are playing for time, that they are conserving their strength in the hope that they can recuperate during the winter.

Lord Derby said to-day that the offensive would be pressed and that the "boche" would have no rest on the West front. The heaviest of the German counter strokes has been thrown back, and when the time comes for a

FORD PLANS TO SELL 3 MACHINES FOR \$600

Tractor, Truck and Pleasure Car To Be Offered at Bargain.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 20.—Henry Ford stopped here a few hours last night, returning from a trip to the Pacific Coast.

"I am going back to Detroit," Mr. Ford said, "to redesign my tractor—to put the finishing touches on it. We will begin to manufacture it commercially next year. I have thirty or forty on my farm now turning up clods as big as that locomotive cylinder."

"I am going to make the Ford car, the Ford truck and the Ford tractor so that every farmer can have all three of them for \$600. That is, I'm going to do it if I don't die first."

"You are quoted as saying you are perfecting a new motor fuel which any farmer may manufacture from his crops at a trifling cost."

"Yes, I have had two men working on that problem for a year, and I believe we are near the solution. But that is a complicated proposition."

"There was much talk about denaturalized alcohol eight or ten years ago," he was told, "but little has come out of it."

"Sure," Mr. Ford answered. "Certain people have seen to that. Such a fuel would put gasoline out of business."

"What people," he was asked.

"I prefer not to say. Make it certain interests. That is enough."

GOVERNOR'S SPECIAL HITS TRUCK; KILLS 2

Whitman Party Delayed by Fatal Crossing Accident.

A Long Island Railroad special, carrying Governor Whitman, his military staff, Mrs. Whitman and General Manager McRea of the railway to the Suffolk County Fair, at Riverhead, Long Island, yesterday, rammed a motor truck at the crossing at Calverton and killed two men.

When the train was brought to a standstill members of its crew ran back and pulled from the wreckage of the truck the bodies of Henry Gleason and Lawrence Kasper, employees of the Weitz & Zerweck brewery. Governor Whitman also alighted and inspected the scene of the accident.

The delay caused the crowd at the fair grounds to become impatient for the arrival of the Governor's train. He was cheered when he entered the fair grounds, and was escorted at once to the grandstand, where he made a brief speech.

SLEEPING GIRL'S BRAIDS CLIPPED BY BURGLAR

Nothing Else Taken by Port Chester Burglar.

Port Chester, N. Y., Sept. 20.—A burglar-barber is stealing the tresses from the women in this neighborhood. Last night Miss Isabelle Knowlton, seventeen, went to bed with two long braids hanging down her back. She awoke this morning to find that, on looking in the mirror, she did not recognize herself.

Both braids had been clipped off close to the scalp. Nothing else had been stolen. Last week Miss Valeria Melko was robbed in like fashion.

THREE-YEAR-OLD GIRL STOLEN FROM CARRIAGE

Brooklyn Police Seek Child, Fearing Ripper.

Mrs. Fannie Abramowitz left her three and a half-year-old daughter, Gertrude, asleep in a baby carriage in front of her drygoods store, at 137 Grand Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. An hour later, when she went to awaken the child, the carriage was empty.

With a crowd of school children aiding her, the frantic mother searched the streets in the neighborhood. A fireman named Shuman, who was sitting in front of Company 231, Driggs Avenue and South First Street, told Mrs. Abramowitz he had seen a man lift the child from his arms. Thinking he was the baby's father, he had given no alarm.

Last night a general alarm was sent out by the 7th General Detective Bureau, while Detectives Grieco, Drum and Connors, assisted by the children and mothers in the neighborhood, were searching all the nearby cellars, basements and roofs for the missing little girl.

The child, who was three feet tall, weighed forty-five pounds and had blue eyes and light hair, and wore a red dress and black stockings and button shoes. She wore no hat or bonnet.

Mrs. Abramowitz told the police she knew of no enemies, save, possibly, some of her husband's rivals, who conducts another store in Bridgeport, Conn.

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ALLIES CHECK MACKENSEN IN THE DOBRUDJA

Drive Back Bulgars Before Constanza Railway.

SERBS SWEEP ON MACEDONIA

Reported Six Miles from Monastir on the South.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Sept. 20.—The Allied armies in the Balkans experienced a day of successes and reverses to-day.

The Russian and Rumanian army in the Dobrudja rallied and checked the advance of Mackensen's forces south of the Constanza-Cernavoda railway, where a desperate battle is now raging.

The Serbs, supported by French and Russian troops on their left wing, fought ahead in Western Macedonia, seizing the crest of the Kajmakalan ridge, dominating the Cerna River plain, and sweeping forward, according to unofficial reports, to within six miles of Monastir.

In Eastern Macedonia, along the Struma Valley, the Bulgars thrust the Italians back and recaptured four villages.

In Transylvania the Rumanians suffered another reverse. The Austrians in a furious attack drove King Ferdinand's troops out of Petrosevo and back through the Suroduki Pass, fifty miles southwest of Hermannstadt.

Mackensen's Advance Halted.

Of these different phases of the Balkan battle, observers here regard as most important in its effect the halting of the German-Bulgarian army of invasion in the Dobrudja and the final resumption of the offensive in this sector by the Czech troops and their Rumanian allies. Heavily reinforced, the Allied troops took up their position on a line running almost parallel to the Constanza-Cernavoda railroad and some twenty miles to the south of it.

The sharpest fighting centred about Enikova, where the Bulgars attempted to crumple in the centre and right flank of Zaitchikowsky's forces. Not only were the invaders stopped short in their assault, but they were even driven back beyond the positions from which they had hurled their massed columns.

Constanza Railway Safe.

Apparently the important railroad which runs through to Bucharest from the Black Sea at Constanza, and offers at Cernavoda the only accessible approach into Rumania from the Dobrudja, is safe for the present. The Allied forces proved themselves superior to the enemy to-day, and while their strength can be increased each day that of the attacking army can at best remain only stationary. Mackensen can call upon only as many men as are now under his command, and with their strength his forces are diminishing. The much heralded drive against the Cernavoda bridgehead, with the supposed subsequent invasion of Rumania, seems doomed to failure.

Hardly less important are the continued successes in Macedonia of the Allied troops, whose objective is Monastir and the whole valley of the Cerna. The Serbians are now in possession of the lofty ridge dominating the plains before Monastir from the west.

Bulgars Fall Back.

Before the Allied forces advancing north of Lake Ostrovo the Bulgars have fallen back to their last line of intrenchments in front of Monastir, a line crossing the Cerna plain from the river marshes to Mount Daanou. Vigiliants, on the Bulgarian line of retreat, fell to the Allies to-day. Florina has been completely in the hands of the Allies. Monastir has small chance of escaping investment, so weak are the Bulgars in resources and men.

The official reports from Sofia and Berlin make much of the defeat inflicted on the Italians in the Struma region, but operations in this sector can have little bearing on the Macedonian campaign of the Allies, who are now in the hands of the Bulgars retreated only because of their policy of saving.

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Real Bullets in Border War Game Rain on Hero

Muleteer and Mount Each Shot Twice, but He Likes It— New York Boy Trampled in Cavalry Charge.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
McAllen, Tex., Sept. 20.—When George Bullard, an Oklahoma cowboy, came to the Mexican border it was for a fight and not a frolic. He fretted daily in the mule camp of the New York division, because the mules he handled in the pack train were never called into action.

To-day bullets began to whistle around his head. The first one cut the bridge rail off between his hands and the mule's mouth as he rode it toward Hidalgo. A second one started blood spurting from the mule's mouth. A third sliced a hole in Bullard's trousers pocket, and a fourth started a trickle of blood down his right arm.

It was all a "war" mistake. Somebody had issued ball cartridges instead of blank cartridges to a squadron of the 1st Cavalry, which was in action as a "Red" army of Mexican bandits seeking to gain the Hidalgo ferry before the New York troops could intercept them.

Whistles blew in all directions as the word got around that the mule train was turning up real casualties from bullets. Colonel H. H. Bandholtz, chief of staff, sent an inspector to see the wounded muleteer.

Bullard Liked It.

"That fellow Bullard is the gamest man I ever saw," reported the inspector.

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GREEKS DEMAND TROOPS' RETURN Peremptory Note to Ber- lin Reported To Be Ultimatum.

London, Sept. 20.—Greece has demanded that Germany return the Greek troops carried away from Kavala, when the Bulgars entered that port. Delayed dispatches from Athens indicated that the note was an ultimatum, requiring this act before to-night. But while the demand is said to be firm, there was no confirmation to-night that the demand took the form of an actual ultimatum.

Meanwhile King Constantine and his ministers are striving to resume negotiations with the Allies. Dispatches from Athens say that they have agreed in principle for a departure from neutrality and that every effort will be made to dispel any distrust by the Allies of Greek motives.

The Entente has not recognized the Kallogeropoulos ministry. A representative of the Greek Foreign Office called on the Allied ministers at Athens to-day, asking them as a matter of fact to recognize the new Cabinet of form to recognize the new Cabinet. If it proved unsatisfactory later, they were told, it would resign.

Thus the Greek situation is as muddy as ever. But gradually the trend toward the Entente is increasing. Constantine is being weaned away from his pro-German tendencies and the agitation throughout the country for a move against the Bulgars has not abated.

Germany's action in countenancing Bulgarian occupation of Kavala has aroused intense feeling. The deportation of the Greek garrison is held to be an act of hostility; the retention of the Greek troops is construed as meaning that they are prisoners and not neutrals.

While the Greek note demanding their release is strong—it asks that they be brought to the Swiss border, that they be moved to a Mediterranean port and there carried to Greece—nevertheless, Athens agrees that they will not be forced to serve against any ally of Germany.

Before the conference the American representatives spread before the Mexican commissioners a mass of documentary evidence relating to conditions in Mexico. This evidence was somewhat in the nature of rebuttal to information that had been offered by the Mexicans.

The reports of the Mexican representatives have been calculated to depict a rapidly recovering country and to offset stories that credited the government authorities in various localities with lack of control and efficiency.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN ALLIED IN SECRET PACT

Bound Never to War on Each Other, Says Premier.

London, Sept. 20.—Norway and Sweden are bound by a secret agreement never to enter the war against each other. This statement was made to-day by Premier Knudsen of Norway in an interview in Christiania. The Premier said that the two countries had entered into the pact in August, 1914, when it seemed almost certain that they would be drawn into the European whirlpool.

The ministers of the Scandinavian nations, in conference at Christiania, met at a dinner to-day, at which King Haakon of Norway declared the three countries were united in their determination to remain neutral. He added that the conferences, the outgrowth of the earlier meeting of the three rulers, had for their sole purpose the protection of Scandinavian interests.

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MOB ROUTED, 12 ARRESTED; SEVERAL HURT

Passengers Crouch in Panic as Rocks and Clubs Clash.

MANY RAIDS ON SURFACE LINES

Alleged Dynamiter Taken —Auto Guards for Night Trips.

Police reserves, charging to the rescue of four "green line" surface cars ambushed by strikers at Eighty-sixth Street and Central Park West last night, tore into a mob of four hundred men armed with stones and bottles. There followed the worst fight of the present strike, which boiled up and down the avenue for ten minutes before the nightsticks finally dispersed the rioters.

This disturbance, which was almost a battle, and the capture of a man, said by the police to be planning to dynamite the Broadway surface line, were the chief developments yesterday in the car strike, for the opposing sides seemed to be making time in anticipation of the general strike set for to-morrow.

Rioters Ambush Cars.

The attack at Eighty-sixth Street and Central Park West was not a spontaneous outburst. Whatever spontaneous outburst. Before the reserves came the mob of strikers carried out an apparently well organized plan of attack.

Here was the plan of campaign: Where Eighty-sixth Street runs into Central Park West, Central Park slopes to below the avenue level. Between the grass and the sidewalk is a stone wall, three feet high on the sidewalk side, and rising five feet from the grass of the park.

At dusk last evening the strikers marshalled behind this wall. There lying quietly on the sod, about four hundred in number, they waited until they might hit two cars with one brickbat.

Cars Run Into Trap.

Their opportunity came about 6 o'clock, when two northbound cars and two southbound cars stopped close together at Eighty-sixth Street to discharge passengers for the crosstown line.

Suddenly the air was full of howls, and, immediately thereafter, of missiles. Men poured over the Central Park wall and raced toward the cars. Mingling with their yells and the screams of those trapped in the cars came the sound of breaking glass and the dull tattoo of rocks shattering the roofs and sides of the cars.

Motormen and conductors gave one look toward their former companions sweeping down upon them. Then they crouched on the floor of the cars, stuck their heads under any nearby seats and called for the police.

Closing in around the cars, the rioters hammered with rocks upon their sides. The policeman guarding the line's traffic fought off those who attempted to climb on the platforms, but the rioters were rapidly tearing other holes of entry.

Rush Call for Reserves.

Captain Edward Dempsey, of the West Sixty-eighth Street station, had been strolling down Central Park West, clad in civilian clothes. When the uproar started he ran to a police box and summoned the reserves.

Then, pinning his badge upon his lapel, he plunged into the thickest of the fray. As he did so a striker hit him in his neck with a large rock. The captain made a mental note of the thrower, and wished ardently that the West 68th Street station had more reserves to ask for. Then he yelled for the men who were still defending the cars.

These, cheered by the sight of the gold badge upon his lapel, charged through the strikers to his side, and then, with Dempsey at their head, charged again and again upon the mob. They were too few to have much effect, and they were being roughly handled when the wall of a siren bellowed a joy to their hearts. A minute later a big Police Department automobile rolled up to the curb. Before it stopped husky men in blue were pouring from it.

Nightsticks Play Tattoo.

With Dempsey at their head, they jammed their way into the riot. Nightsticks rose and fell with resounding whacks, and the howls of defiance which the rioters had uttered changed to a weaker tone. Again and again the police charged, until finally the strikers

The Lines in the West

Apparently Germany must shorten her Western lines, and soon. Whether the retreat will be general or restricted remains to be seen.

Next Sunday Frank H. Simonds discusses the probabilities—and the reasons behind them. It is an article that will enable you to estimate the significance of Allied advances along the Somme. Tell your newsdealer to-day that you must have your copy.

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